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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1869. NO. 261.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. If

The New Novels.

For sale by John W. Pittock, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

Thackeray's Novels, cheap edition, illustrated by the author: Vanity Fair, with illustrations, 8vo, paper, 90 cents; The Virginians, with illustrations, 8vo, paper, 75 cents; The Newcomes, with illustrations, 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

Reade's Novels. Cheap edition. Hard Cash. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 85 cents. Griffith Gaunt. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 75 cents. Never Too Late to Mend. 8vo, paper, 75 cents. Foul Play. 8vo, paper, 75 cents. Reade's other Novels to follow.

Anthony Trollope's Last Novels, Phineas Finn, the Irish Member. Illustrated by Millais. 8vo, paper, $1 25; cloth, $1 75. He Knew He Was Right. Complete. With 64 illustrations by Marcus Stone. 8vo, cloth, $1 50. Lady Danbury. 8vo, paper, $1 25. That Boy of Norcott's. By Charles Lever. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

For Better Sake. By Frederick W. Robinson, Author of "Carry's Confession," &c., with thirty illustrations. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

Stretton. By Henry Kingsley. 8vo, Paper, 40 cents.

Kathleen. By the author of "Raymond's Heroine," 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

The Sacristan's Household. A Story of Lippe-Detmold. By the Author of "Mabel's Progress, &c. With illustrations by C. G. Bush. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

Cord and Creese. By the Author of "The Dodge Club." Illustrated. 8vo, Paper, 75 cents.

A Crown

Is, according to Webster, an ornament worn on the head as a badge of power and dignity, an indication of honorable splendor. This description exactly defines the new styles of hats just received at the Hat Parlor, which are unsurpassed for elegance of design, excellence of material and durability, in every variety of crown covering. Ramaley of No. 22 Fifth avenue, is supreme, is rapidly subduing all competition in his line.

Learning is an Ornament in Prosperity,

A refuge in adversity, and a good provision in old age. But a hat well made and of fair proportions, good in quality, fine in finish, and fashionable in style, such as are alone sold by Ramaley, the famous hatter, at No. 22 Fifth avenue, is an ornament at all times. The comely and taking appearance is largely due to Ramaley.

If You Are Unfortunate

Enough to require medicine, we would advise you by all means to call on R. M. Snodgrass, corner of federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny, who makes a speciality of compounding pure drugs with the greatest care.

6c. Ludewig's German Wine Vinegar.

The best for pickling and table use, sold at Arbuckles & Co.

Furniture for Sale.

Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, from Joseph Meyer & Son, 624 Penn street, and 135 Smithfield street. turns

A Physician Writes to Mr. L. Hoff:

"I embrace the first opportunity to investigate it more thoroughly, having long felt the NEED OF SUCH an ARTICLE in my PRACTICE as a SUBSTITUTE for ALE and LIQUORS, which are so much ADULTERATED." &c., &c.

Every Variety in Gent's Furnishing Goods,

At W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock

Of fine toilet soaps in the city is to be found at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond. TSS

Great Bargains at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.

Good White Tucked Skirt $1 50.
Good White Ruffled Skirt $1 75.
Hoop Skirts 50c.
Children's Hoop Skirts 25c.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas at very low prices.
Straw Goods marked down very low to close out the remainder of summer stock.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClurkan & McMillan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

Buy Your White Lead and Paints

At McClurkan & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Our Offices in Cuban Affairs

Rumors Relative to Gen. Sickles's Instructions—Important Patent Case—Seizure of Sugar—The French Cable—Mississippi Politics—Personal Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1869.

Cuban Affairs.

The story that Minister Sickles is to tender the good offices of our Government to the end that Cuba may be virtually put under the control of its own people, finds further believers, but still lacks anything like official confirmation. One version of it is that Sickles will propose that Spain sell the Island to its inhabitants, and this is cautiously stated and indorsed in Forney's paper to-day. This version does not seem near as probable as the one given in our correspondence last night, viz: that he will suggest such a Government for Cuba as England has given to Canada. He will probably reach Spain in the course of ten days, and time must show whether either of these versions of his instructions is correct. The orders yesterday issued by the President seem to clearly indicate that a hitch in the recognition of Cuban belligerency is hardly among the possibilities. It was reported on the street to-day that the President had prepared and signed a neutrality proclamation which would shortly be issued, and the report may possibly have been sent out to the country. There is not reason for giving it credence, the rumor having probably originated in hints given out yesterday about the orders this morning made public. Senor Lemaire, the Cuban agent here, reports that an embargo has just been laid by the Spanish Government on one of the wealthiest estates in Cuba, on suspicion that its owner was aiding the rebels. One of the Spanish gunboats building at New York has been launched, and will soon take on her armament, and several will be ready to go to sea in the course of five or six weeks.

American Fire Extinguisher.

A case of some importance, relating to the American patent of Carlier's fire extinguisher, has been on trial before our courts. A patent was some time ago issued by Judge Foote for a commission to the Boston company, which supplies to have that set aside and one granted to them. Before a decision was reached by Commissioner Fisher the case was taken into Judge Lunn's Court, and has been made a decree substantially in favor of the Boston parties, known as the American Fire Extinguisher Company. No decision has yet been given by Commissioner Fisher, and the probabilities seem to be that he will decline taking action while matters are in litigation.

Revenue Seizures.

Mr. T. H. Kiefe, of the Chicago Custom House, arrived here to-day and communicated to the Treasury Department information of a seizure in Chicago of four hundred and fifty boxes and hogsheads of sugar, being part of that fraudulently put into the country through New Orleans. He received instructions from the Secretary as to the course to be pursued in relation thereto, and left this evening. The Department has also received information of the seizures of sugar at St. Louis and Cincinnati, and is convinced that a great deal of rascality will be unearthed at New Orleans.

The French Cable.

The French Charge de Affairs and the agent of the French cable came over here last night from New York, and during the evening had a long interview with the English Minister. To-day, they visited the State Department and had a talk with Secretary Fish, to see if some arrangements could not be made under which the cable might be landed and put at work. No conclusion was reached, but there are some reasons for believing that the conference will result in an agreement.

Mississippi Politics.

General Ames, commanding in Mississippi, and the Military Governor of that State, is here. He will not order a revision of registration preparatory to election till some time in the fall. Quite a number of officers who have been at work in Virginia, are shortly to be sent to duty under him. General Ames says the Republican party in the State is on a much better footing than ever before, and its present leaders are mostly men of standing and good character. He does not at all sympathise with the Dent movement, and thinks its success will only throw the State into the hands of the class which ruled before and during the war. He says there is a good deal of feeling about Yerger's case, and his release on such a defense as his counsel set up would be regarded by the Unionists as a great calamity.

Personal.

Ex-Attorney General Speed reached here this morning, as did also Congressman Mercer of Pennsylvania and Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa. Gen. Babcock, of the President's staff, has gone west to spend several weeks on the plains and in the Indian country. Chief Justice Chase left for Rhode Island and Dartmouth College to-day. Senator Ross starts for Kansas to-morrow. Brig. Gen. Ekin has been deposed from his position as Acting Quartermaster General by the President, and Gen. McFerran takes his place. The editor of the *Evening Star* here was passenger on the train thrown off the track on the Union Pacific Railroad to-day, and telegraphs his paper all about the accident. He is one of the half dozen from here, all of whom escaped unhurt.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

SECRETARY FISH'S LETTER.

The French and British legations have respectfully forwarded to the parties directly interested the letter of the Secretary of State relative to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries, and particularly in relation to the landing of the French cable. A copy of the same letter will in a few days be transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts, as a terminus of it is proposed to be secured in that State. Copies of the bill which passed the Senate, but failed to be acted upon in the House for want of time, are inclosed to the parties above mentioned as the base of action on the part of the Government of the United States, and as showing the opinion of Congress on the subject.

ESCORT FOR THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Gen. Sherman directs commanding generals of military departments on the frontier to furnish such military protection and escort as is necessary to members of the Commission of Indian Affairs in their tour of inspection of the Indian tribes upon the reservations, about to be made by the sub-commission of said Commission.

CONSUL.

Richard P. Dehart, of Indiana, has been appointed Consul at St. Jago De Cuba.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Is nearly deserted; only one clerk is now employed in the President's office.

THE NEXT DEBT STATEMENT.

From indications at the Treasury Department it is believed the next public debt statement will show another large reduction of indebtedness, though not near so large as exhibited on the present month. The receipts from Customs and Internal Revenue are considered good for the dull season. Estimating the receipts and expenses of the Government for the remainder of July on the basis of what they have been to the present date, the debt statement on the 1st of August will show a reduction of upwards of five million dollars.

RAID ON ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

The Revenue Officers of Philadelphia, with the aid of marines, have been making another raid on illicit distilleries in the Richmond district, this time completely cleaning them out. No particulars.

THE FIFTEEN CENT CURRENCY

Will be ready for issue on Monday next.

CAPTURE OF WHISKY.

Information is received at the Revenue bureau from Tennessee of the capture of an oxwagon in the mountains of Rock county, loaded with whisky from some illicit distillery. The owner of the team was also arrested. Whisky from the wagon. The proprietor abandoned the team and took to the woods. His name is Allen. It was taken possession of, but was subsequently recaptured from the officers. The whisky was poured out on the ground and the wagon abandoned.

THE YERGER CASE.

Owing to the importance of the questions involved in the Yerger case, the Attorney General has entered into a written stipulation with Phillips and Carlisle for the purpose of instituting proceedings by which the questions will be brought before the Supreme Court, in October next, for consideration adjudication. In the mean time the application to this Judge Justice is suspended without prejudice to the petitioners. The United States in Mississippi is directed to facilitate any proceeding necessary for the presentation of the case to the Supreme Court. General Akerman is authorized by the President to say that no sentence of death will be executed, but there will be no interference with the regular course of Chief Justice Chase.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

A dispatch from a mail agent at Mesilla, New Mexico, states that the Apache Indians have killed two drivers of mail wagons, captured and torn up the two last mails between there and Tucson, Arizona. The whole route is infested with predatory Apaches.

HOT.

The thermometer at four this afternoon stood at 103°. Several sunstrokes are reported.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Additional Particulars of the Erie Accident—Train on Pacific Railroad Broken Up and Two Persons Killed—The Accident near Lawrence, Kansas.

NEW YORK, July 16.—There are a few additional particulars of the Erie railroad accident. Mr. Gibson, a passenger, says of the burning of the smoking car "that in it, wedged in his seat by the heap of broken timber, sat Gen. D. Hallock, of New York city, perfectly unhurt, but unable to extricate himself from the wreck. In calm accents and perfectly collected tones, he told us to get an axe to try to cut an opening in the side of the car. We searched around and obtained one from a house by the roadside, but it was so blunt that we could do nothing with it. We worked and strove to liberate the unfortunate gentleman, who sat there sound in limb, watching the approach of the hungry flames. Nearer and nearer they came, until his hair began to crisp and the clothes on his limbs burned. Then when we, in like manner found the heat unbearable, we reluctantly, reluctantly, compelled to leave this poor gentleman, with his eight fellow sufferers, to their terrible fate. We moved off until all was over. One person was taken out burned to death, and nine others injured more or less severely."

Another passenger says: I heard the little children screaming for their mothers, and the passengers who were in the ruins calling for help and groaning with pain. An axe was got and one or two were actually carried out of their imprisonment. Most of the passengers in this car were killed and their bodies consumed or injured. I should think there were seventeen or eighteen persons in the front end of this car, and I think but two were taken out. I do not think there was a person killed by the smash, but all the deaths were from burning."

HONEY STATION, U. P. R. R., July 16.—The passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad which left Omaha on Wednesday morning, and with a serious accident yesterday morning about seven o'clock, near Antelope Station, about four hundred and fifty miles from Omaha, in consequence of the washing away of an embankment by the heavy rains. Seven and three passenger cars were thrown from the track and completely broken up. Only two persons were killed, the fireman, Mollie Shears, of Michigan, and a passenger named John Dewey, of Galesburg, Illinois.

The engineer and two passengers, Alexander Wagstaff, of St. Louis, and an Englishman, were seriously injured.

Workmen are repairing the tracks, and the passengers have been brought back to this station, about forty miles east of the accident. A calamity of like nature occurred near this point on Tuesday, one man being killed and several injured.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The *Democrat* has a special from Lawrence, Kansas, which contains the following official list of wounded by the accident to the excursion train on Lawrence on the 14th inst.: J. D. Herkimer, General Superintendent of the St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad, slightly; John Perkins, President of the Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, slightly; Frank Ford, Chief Engineer of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, an ugly wound on the head and neck which would probably not but fatally; E. S. Flint, Superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, slightly; Lucien Hills, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, wounded slightly; Colonel Colonel H. Brank Ford, Chief Engineer of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, injured, but not dangerous; E. King, Treasurer of the C. C. and Indianapolis Railroad, arm fractured; J. C. Noyes, Freight Agent of the St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad, badly, but not supposed fatally injured; Eben Cook, of St. Louis, slightly; General Graft, of the Terre Haute *Express*, injured on the head; S. Beach, banker, Terre Haute, badly bruised and jammed; Mr. Bell, general attorney, St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad, leg hurt and otherwise bruised; Wm. Mack, Terre Haute, bad wound on the face. Gregory and Hollingsworth, slightly injured; Gen. Barnett, Cleveland, seriously injured; Roderick King, slightly; Jas. Barnard, conductor, badly hurt; Jas. Roberts, colored porter for the party, badly hurt;

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

THERE is probability, to say the least, in the report that Minister SICKLES has been instructed to use his influence to induce the Government of Spain to grant to Cuba as much as England has granted to her North American Provinces—a condition of independence that would be mutually beneficial. For such a duty we think GEN. SICKLES has peculiar qualifications; and the policy itself is one that will be at once consistent with our attitude toward Cuba and Spain and the interest which our people feel in their future relations.

IT is reported that the arrangements for incorporating the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad into the grand system whereof the Pennsylvania Central is the trunk, are nearly completed. Notwithstanding the temporary hitch, owing to the over-zealousness of the GOULD-FISK party, the consolidation of this road with the Central at an early day may be confidently predicted. If report is not at fault, the Central has still another negotiation on hand, which, if completed, will be one of the most important movements it has yet made.

IT is barely possible that the "unrepentant" in Virginia, who went in for WALKER for Governor, may have occasion for wishing they hadn't. Indeed, it begins to look as though they had already begun to open their eyes to the possibility that the Governor elect is not a man so much after their own hearts as they supposed. For instance the following quoted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th:

> Really it is about time to ask if the people have not made a mistake in electing Walker to get rid of WELLS. Instead of voting down the constitution, as the *Enquirer* urged them to do, it is, however, a great satisfaction to consider that "if the worst comes to the worst," we have the Legislature by more than a two-third majority, and can override GOV. Walker's "vetoes."

MOST of the recent horrible cases of murder furnish renewed illustrations of the often-observed fact that "rum" is the great ally of murder. Inmate cases out of ten, the murderer has previously placed himself under the influence liquor. Sometimes it is the direct and exciting stimulus of death or murder; and sometimes, the intended criminal, fired by his courage, finds it necessary to resort to it as the only agency capable of bringing him to the "killing point." But we always expect to find its use associated in some way or the other with the perpetration of the highest crime known to the law or to morality.—*N. Y. Times.*

Facts like these reflecting minds cannot regard with indifference. They startle and take a lodgement in the public mind. The conviction is forced on it that "rum" is the great evil and consuming curse of our country, in regard to which it is a crime to be silent. Its treatment is a question of immense difficulties, and is worthy of the patient attention of our best minds. It is one of the "signs of the times" that it is forcing itself up to the notice of all men, and is likely to come to the front rank of great questions before the people.

THE Erie Railroad "accident" was one of the most horrible on record. The details are sickening in their recital of the tortures of these last victims of railroad mismanagement and crime. There have been other casualties by which the loss of life has been greater, but none where the suffering was so intense and agonizing. The accident was clearly the result of inattention and mismanagement, and it is absurd to visit the odium of it on a missing engineer, conductor or brakeman. The really culpable parties are the high officers and directors of the road, who have devoted their energies to schemes of stock gambling, instead of keeping careful watch and ward over the lives of passengers entrusted to their care. These are the people who should feel the weight of public condemnation, and who richly merit a transfer from the excitement of the Stock Exchange to the quietude of a secluded cell at Sing Sing.

THE decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Registry Law, has brought down on the Judges concurring in it, more especially JUDGE WILLIAMS, the bitterest denunciations the Democratic press can frame. Of the right-ousness of the decision, it seems impossible that any one who reads it carefully should entertain a doubt. The reason of this wrath is the total failure, though of the prompt and reasonable action of the full bench, of the attempt, to which SHARSWOOD lent himself, to get the Registry Law out of the way to subserve the interest of the party, more especially in Philadelphia, where the thieves and scoundrels have little hope of success, except through the aid which SHARSWOOD was willing enough to render. In his willingness to prostitute the office of Judge to party ends, SHARSWOOD has forfeited the good opinion of thousands by whose favor he was elected. He was thought to be a fair and high-toned man, but he has disproved this. He was supposed to be the least possible of a partizan; but so far from this being true, he is a partizan on all occasions. It is because of the total failure of his attempt to give effect to a party scheme, that the dissenting associates, Judge WILLIAMS especially, are assailed. It was a great mistake to elect SHARSWOOD over WILLIAMS. The people have seen this, and we believe they will be all the more ready to retrieve the error by electing Judge WILLIAMS to a full term on the Bench where his presence, by the appointment of the Governor, has been so opportune and effective in staying the mischief of his late successful competitor.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN POLITICS.

It seems to be highly probable that the forthcoming National Temperance Convention in Chicago, will attract to its sessions the most earnest advocates of prohibition in the Union, and that the policy and recommendations of the Convention will be based upon the absolute prohibition of spirituous and malt liquors. There can be no doubt but that the Convention will be sufficiently radical, but we apprehend it would be much better for the cause could a large attendance be secured of those who, while thoroughly appreciating the proportions of the monster evil, yet possess a practical knowledge of the difficulties in the way of prohibition and of the disastrous effects of the failure of such a policy should it be incorporated in the legislation of the various States. The trouble with most of the prohibitionists is that their theories as to the suppression of the evils of intemperance are formed in the closet and are not the result of active contact with men, or study of the effects of repressive laws when they exceed a certain point. This information they could obtain from temperance men who do not go to the extreme of prohibition, and yet are as sincere and earnest as the most advanced prohibitionists; but this class will hardly attend the Chicago Convention, as the plan of its originators appears to be an active political canvass in the interest of prohibition, pure and simple. It is a great misfortune that the zeal of one class and the discretion and worldly knowledge of another cannot be united in the suggestion of a plan of action acceptable to all friends of temperance. One that is sufficiently stringent to suppress, or at all events abate the evil, and yet at the same time capable of practical enforcement.

With these extreme temperance men, in laying their plans of action, there is too much of the spirit of ecclesiastical assemblies in discussing points of faith or church discipline. They attach too much importance to preambles and too little to practical results, and as a consequence they generally give us principles that would make of the world a cold water paradise, but yet lamentably fail when the question arises of their practical application to liquor venders and liquor drinkers. Besides, the advanced temperance people sadly need a larger degree of charity for those who do not think the best way to reform the world is by bulky enactments, which remain on the statute books simply as evidence of the willingness of legislators, and not as indicating a practical reformation among the people.

We can conceive no good result of thrusting the question into politics and nominating Governors and members of the legislature on the abstract issue of prohibition; but we must admit that in the present dearth of exciting political differences among the American people, there is a great probability that the political temperance movement will become a formidable one—that it will live through its brief hour of noisy agitation and violent speech making—of political intrigue and partizan combination, and then will share the fate of similar movements in the past, and sink into an oblivious condition under the pressure of other and more pertinent issues for purely political conflicts. This has been the experience of the past, and the Chicago Convention, the Ohio Convention at Mansfield a few days since, and the action of the prohibitionists in other States will most likely insure its repetition.

In New York the friends of temperance do not go to the length of separate political action, and in this we think demonstrate their wisdom. It has been tried in that State under most favorable circumstances, and has failed in every instance of securing the desired results. But the New York temperance leaders do not by any means relax their efforts, while holding themselves aloof from distinct political organization. The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Convention of that State, at a recent meeting adopted resolutions urging temperance voters to attend the caucuses of their respective parties and secure the nomination of such candidates as are pledged to carry out the wishes of the majority of the temperance men of the State; also that they would demand of the next Legislature the passage of a law to permit the majority of any town, city or village to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages therein; also urging the temperance men to enforce the penalties of the present excise laws, and to demand of the next Legislature such an increase of penalties as will tend to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the State. The plan of local organization was left to the Executive Committe and the committee appointed to prepare an address to the temperance voters of the State. We see in all this a disposition to use the means already at hand, that promises speedy and practical results. In our judgment it is more preferable, because it will prove far more efficacious than the movement contemplated at Chicago.

The Private Mad House System.

A curious case, involving the sanity of a testatrix and the validity of her will, was decided a few days ago by the New York courts. It was that of Mrs. Foreman, who died leaving an estate of $150,000. Under her will the bulk of the property went to her own relatives, the husband receiving only $1,000. He brought the suit to set the will aside—but his cruelty to his wife justified her, in the unanimous opinion of the court. In making her will in favor of her natural heirs to the exclusion of the husband. It was in evidence that the testatrix spent the last two years of her life in a mad-house, where her husband had taken her, aided by the police, "without any shadow of authority for the deed, or cause for the proceeding, without advising with her friends and her relatives, and without even the certificate of her physician. Here she was kept without seeing any of her friends or relatives." The will was sustained of course. The frightful facilities for putting obnoxious persons out of the way, which these institutions lately offered in this State and still offer outside of it, are shown by exactly such cases as the above, and they also show how absolutely necessary it was that the law regarding admissions to insane asylums should be amended elsewhere, as it was last winter by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

LAST winter the New York Legislature chartered the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company, of which GEN. Hiram Walbridg has been elected President. Some of the largest capitalists are interested. One object of the company is to bring cheap wines and fruits from Italy, from Egypt, and through the Isthmus of Suez, from China, landing them at Southern ports. It is also proposed to transport direct to those ports the fifty millions of dollars' worth of the products of the Southern States, which annually find their way to Southern Europe, through England and France, the steamers bringing back on their return voyages, in addition to passengers, tropical fruits and other products of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The company expect, within a short time, to put on a line of steamers running from New York and Norfolk, to Cadiz, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn and Port Said. Now here is an example for Philadelphia. With the Pacific Railroad terminus at that city, available rates of freight accorded to her, all she has to do to break down New York entirely, is to establish a few steamship lines to and from the principal ports of the world, which of course she is prepared to do. Or, perhaps she has already induced the steamers going to New York—the above line mentioned—to transfer their operations to Philadelphia, which would have been better. One or the other of these announcements we expect to be able to make in a few days.

Of the direct tax of twenty millions divided among the States, at an early period of the war, six millions was the quota of the South, and of this sum only three millions has been paid into the treasury. When this amount had been collected President Johnson sent a message to Congress setting forth that in view of the poverty produced in the South by the war, it would, in many cases, be cruel to ask him to that section to enforce the collection of the tax at that time, and recommending that it be suspended, so as to allow the industry of that part of the South to recuperate. It is stated that the limit of the suspension fixed by law, and the law providing for the levying and collection of the tax comes into force next year. It is argued by those who urge this proceeding that the industries of the South have greatly improved in the interim; that the crops are abundant, and that there is no longer any excuse for delay on the score of poverty. Woether the Secretary of the Treasury will act upon the advice tendered him in this matter remains to be seen.

THE new Viceroy of Cuba, Rodas, from the hour of his arrival in Cuba, seems to have adopted a more friendly attitude toward the Cubans, and while he has restrained with a firm hand the excesses of the Spanish volunteers, he has masterfully snuffed out the famous order of his predecessor, Dulce, in effect declaring that all vessels found in the waters of Cuba or the free seas adjacent thereto, under suspicious circumstances, shall be treated as pirates. This decree was not enforced, and was in itself of little importance, save as indicating the ignorance of the great principles of International law for which the Spanish officials are so remarkable. As a further evidence of change in policy, it is now understood that Rodas has given orders to stop the shooting of prisoners captured in the field—a practice ruthlessly carried on since the beginning of operations in suppression of the insurrection. Again, he has of late released some sixteen political prisoners, and is now arresting and sending to Spain all those who were no proofs. Some Spanish volunteers protested against these acts of conciliation, but Rodas ordered them from his presence.

A MIXED JURY of six negroes and six whites, at Washington, D. C., engaged in trying a murder case, seem to get along very well in the matter of social equality. They are quartered at one of the third class hotels, where they occupy a suit of rooms and eat at the same table without any exhibitions such as disturbed the peace of Mayor Bowen of the capital and the commissioners of Gettysburg, on account of the presence of the irrepressible African, Hatton. The black and white jurors pass their evenings together playing euchre, and, it is said, they take a cocktail together without wincing. The Washingtonians, who have had more of the "nigger" than any other portion of the American people, are, evidently, becoming accustomed to him socially as well as politically.

A SECRET letter from the Cuban Junta in New York asserts that "two vessels are being fitted out as privateers to take to the high seas the soonest possible, and if the patents do not arrive soon they will be detained in consequence, and this will be highly prejudicial to our cause, because it is necessary to harrass and weary the enemy promptly, and with all the means at our command." We believe Spain was about the first to propose the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and afforded all the aid and comfort in her power to the rebel pirate ships. If the above can be relied on she is about to realize the application of her own policy.

THE New York *Times* "assists" the *Tribune*, in the labor of reform, as follows: "We are as anxious as the *Tribune* to 'let the jobbers understand that it will do no good to achieve regular nominations.' We tell them in advance that as far as the *Times* is concerned, ability to manipulate a regular nomination will avail nothing to notoriously corrupt and dishonest men. We shall hold ourselves under no obligation to support—but under strong obligations to oppose—any candidate who has been directly concerned by participation in rascally transactions. If knaves must be sent to the Senate or Assembly, we think it better that they should be Democrats than Republicans, since the latter only can damage the Republican party."

THERE may be substantial reasons for our Democratic State Convention not having grown jubilant over the Virginia election. The Richmond *Dispatch*, hitherto strongly Democratic, probably gives the correct why and wherefore when it says it is absurd to style Walker's election a Democratic victory. The *Dispatch* adds: "We do not believe there will ever be a Democratic party in Virginia, or, if there should be, it will be so altered in every respect that it will resemble the old one in name alone. The revolution in the theory of our government has taken away the main pillar of the old Democracy."

THE Great Eastern, although pronounced a failure as a passenger and freight steamer seems reserved for a more glorious mission than the transportation of humanity and merchandise, at so much per head and ton. On her return from St. Pierre—next week—she will start immediately from England for India, with a cable to be laid between Bombay and Suez. Her mission has settled down to girding the globe with an electric chain of thought. Her history will be brilliant in great achievements in the interest of civilization, even if it does not show large dividends to stockholders.

ONE of the Fenian prisoners in England, sentenced to seven years' penal labor, is Col. Wm. G. Halpin, formerly of Cincinnati. An effort was made some time ago to secure his release, and in response the Cincinnati Committee has received the following from the Department of State at Washington:

> "I am directed to acquaint you that the British Government has declined to accede to the request of this Government, made through the Minister at London, to release Colonel Wm. G. Halpin under sentence of imprisonment as a Fenian. This intelligence has just been received at this Department, from London."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One George Neal, of Truftonborough, Massachusetts, being desirous of improving his personal beauty, was in the habit of taking "Fowler's Solution," which is a preparation of arsenic. An overdose last week finished Geo. Neal. As the use of arsenic in one form or another, as a beautifier, has become altogether too common, it may be well for young men and women to contemplate the sad fate of George Neal, who certainly died finally successful in permanently improving his complexion.

The Richmond (Va.) papers report that the Conservative colored men of that city are continually persecuted by the negroes who went with the so-called Radical Party at the recent election. They are hooted at and pelted in the streets; they have been expelled from the benevolent societies, and threatened with excommunication from the churches. Some have been turned out of doors by their families, and others have been warned that they will not be allowed to live long enough to vote the Conservative ticket again. On Sunday last a young colored man who held the State flag at the reception of the Governor elect, was attacked by a crowd of men, and only saved from serious and perhaps fatal injury by the interference of a number of white men; and in the Second African Church several Walker colored men were hissed at their entrance.

The German papers are devoting a good deal of attention to the discussion of the questions which they anticipate will be brought before the approaching Ecumenical Council at Rome. Among the most prominent of these are the suppression of confession and the celibacy of the priests. They may be assured that neither of these questions will be permitted to occupy for a moment the attention of the Council, so fixed is the idea among the Catholic laity, of assuming the priests that these institutions are indispensable elements of their religion and church organization.

They admit the testimony of Chinamen in Idaho Territory, and the trial of Ah Choy and Ah Sam for the murder of Ah Son, in Silver City, is attracting much attention on account of the novel mode of swearing witnesses: A rooster's head is chopped off with a knife, a sacrificial bowl, the oath written on yellow paper, burned, and the smoke, in which is supposed to be the spirit of the burned oath, blown up to heaven in each case. The appreciation and defense each swore five witnesses, killed five chickens, broke five saucers, burned five pieces of paper, etc. After killing the chickens they are thrown away by the Chinamen, and considered unfit for use; but having had their throats cut, nicely bled, etc., the American heathen considers them none the worse.

It is reported that the observations of physicians in some parts of Texas show that while the growth of the white race has been unimpeded, the colored people have diminished by mortality and emigration about ten per cent. in four years.

The average wear of the tracks of the railroads of the United States destroys about seven per cent. per annum. Taking the length of the roads at 42,250 miles, the annual wear consumes sufficient iron to lay 2,957 miles of track, or enough to lay a road-way from New York to San Francisco. Ninety tons are required for a mile of single track, so that 266,175 tons of iron are used up annually by the locomotives and cars.

A defalcation of seventeen to twenty-five thousand dollars has been discovered in the Bank of Commerce of Baltimore. It is alleged that the crime was committed by one of the clerks. The matter is under investigation. Some think the amount reported as missing larger than the real sum stolen.

A family in Philadelphia when the neighbors are going into the country secures the same result by cheaper means. The parlors are closed, carts taken to give the idea of cheap crockery used, and by the use of plain food, frequent baths, candle light, and other discomforts, persuade themselves that they are enjoying as much as their friends in the country.

The manufacture of Egyptian mummies is carried on in Paris on a very large scale. One man alone, we are told, has manufactured no less than eight hundred "relics" of the Ptolemeian era for provincial museums. The export business in counterfeit mummies extends over half the globe, even to Egypt itself, whence they return to Europe with a sort of guarantee of genuineness.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Peabody blocks of London are a failure, the rooms being too small, and the rents too high. Some of the buildings, which has been in use two years, now presents a gloomy and even offensive appearance.

PERSONAL.

The Prince of Wales must be the prince of spendthrifts, if the stories about his "straitened circumstances" be founded. His annual income cannot be much, if any less, than $750,000, and may exceed that sum. And yet it is proposed to appeal to Parliament to pay the Prince's travelling expenses in the East, on consideration of his "narrow" resources. Seven or eight hundred pounds, Italian Lever used to say, would think, ought to keep a prince from begging.

Wertel, who trained Mdlle. Nilsson, has now under his tuition an American girl named Violetta Colville, of whom he says: "It is a Malibran I shall make. She has the genius of fire. She always overcomes me. She apprehends too quickly. She has the most beautiful musical organ, and in her voice, high life I shall bring her out at eighteen, and I only ask five years' labor to blow me to the stars. In three years we shall have a Malibran." Miss Colville is the niece and adopted daughter of Mary Provost, the actress.

At Van Wert, last Thursday morning, a person who was not willing that bygones should be bygones, delivered a bitter Copperhead tirade to a crowd, saying, "I'm surprised to see Jeff. Davis during the war, and since the war," and lifting his hat, added, "If I want to, I will march for him now." A man who had been silently listening, stepped forward, and, placing his fist close to the speaker's nose said, "If you do, I will whip you." Jeff. Davis was not cheered.

It is supposed that Governor Walker will be elected one of the United States Senators from Virginia, and that Lieutenant Governor Lewis will be the Chief Executive of the State.

Judge Black has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital where he has been at present at his home in York, Pennsylvania. He is not yet well, but expects soon to recover the use of his arms.

WM. E. Cramer, editor of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, embarked on Saturday for Scotland. While in New York he called upon WM. C. Bryant, and says of the old poet: "He is now in the evening of his days, but his soul preserves the freshness and purity of his early youth. His long white hair gives him a venerable and patriarchial appearance. He works but little on his newspaper. He is now engaged in translating Homer's Iliad, which is to be the crowning work of his poetical life. Seventeen books are already completed. It will consist of twenty four books in two volumes. Mr. Bryant regards Homer as the greatest of all poets, and this soul will be in his work. We are sure that all true Americans will give the world a translation that will be immortalize his name and add to the literary fame of our country. He remarked, 'you are going to Europe; I have been there six times.' In answer to the question would he go again, he shook his head doubtfully, as if to indicate that the sands of life were nearly run. Mr. Bryant is a holy man in his genius, and the more I see of him the more veneration I feel for his sanctity of character."

Judge John W. Rankin died at Keokuk, Iowa, on Saturday. He dropped dead in his office, having no previous sickness. He was one of the leading lawyers of the State, and was Colonel of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was at school with Speaker Blaine, and had represented Lee county in the Iowa State Senate.

POLITICAL.

The *Herald* anticipates a split in the Tammany ranks, saying that "the German Democracy are preparing a list of the political disabilities under which they say they have hitherto labored, and are drawing up a bill of "rights which they demand shall be conceded to them. The Irish Democracy serious as the "threatens to be, no matter what the result, must defend its full share of political rights and Irish element—also tenacious of its political rights, and, knowing them, 'dare maintain them.' There is a large number of these in Tammany. Every concession made to the Fatherlanders must more or less be paid, and the expense of the Patlanders, unless the latter are prepared to surrender their political supremacy in the great Democratic organizations of "this city."

PITTSBURGH is called the Birmingham of America; but it will have to progress wonderfully to parallel these figures, which give the weekly produce of the various manufactories of the English city: 14,000,000 of steel pens, 6,000 iron bedsteads, 7,000 guns, 300,000,000 of machine screws, 100,000,000 of buttons, 1,000 saddles, 5,000,000 of copper and silver spoons, 20,000 balls, 40,000 pounds weight of papier mache work, 500,000 worth of jewelry, 20,000,000 of feet in length of wax tapers, 40,000 pounds weight of needles, 20,000 pounds of bagpipes, 18,750,000 of hooks and eyes, 10,000 dozen fire irons, 5,000 pairs of bellows, 150 sewing machines, &c.

TREASURER SPINNER announces that he is ready to issue the new ten cent notes, and that those of the fifteen cent denomination will be issued soon. We are sorry to hear it. It is quite time that these miserable rags of a small valuation should give place to something more in the shape of coin. If the government cannot afford to resume specie payment, and give the people a promise to pay that is in itself an equivalent to its face value, they can at least put these small issues into some more permanent shape than they are at present.

ROME, the capital of the christian world, would seem to need a more vigilant police than the Pope affords it. The papers mention the following curious incidents which occurred in that city in one day recently: The body of a well dressed man was found in the river, having seventeen knife wounds; a man cut his wife's throat with a diamond, a son murdered his mother, and he child, abandoned by its mother in the streets, was devoured by dogs.

THE New York *Sun*, in commenting on the Democratic nomination for Governor in this State, gets the Packers inexplicably mixed. It seems not to be aware that the Packers have, some time or other been, or still are in public life in our State; and a worse jumble of men, dates and places than the *Sun* makes of it in attempting this bit of political history, we do not remember to have seen.

THE Chicago papers give an account of a large tabernacle, or tent, constructed in that city, for religious services in Kansas. It is 70 feet in diameter, 50 feet in height, provided with raised seats, and was, according to Rev. Dr. Cowley, of Cincinnati, the "Tabernacle of the Congregation" mentioned by Moses in the wilderness. The Doctor is also reported as saying that the tent is to be used for camp meetings, and that the Methodists are going into the country to secure the same result by cheaper means. The parlors are closed, carts taken to give the idea of cheap crockery used, and by the use of plain food, frequent baths, candle light, and other discomforts, persuade themselves that they are enjoying as much as their friends in the country.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

The Mississippi Election Order—The Debate in the Cabinet—Secretary Boutwell—Chief Justice Chase.

It appears to be pretty well understood—at least by the Washington correspondents—that the determination of the order for the Mississippi election created a warm discussion in the Cabinet on Tuesday last, and that Governor Boutwell took a position indirectly opposing the policy of General Grant in the Virginia campaign just over.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not approve of the liberal treatment of the ex-rebels by General Grant, and apprehends serious political trouble should it be extended to Mississippi and Texas. It is understood Secretary Cresswell sympathizes with Mr. Boutwell in his views. The following extracts from the dispatches to the New York *Tribune* give a clear statement of the discussion in the Cabinet, and Mr. Boutwell's policy in treating Southern Conservatives:

SECRETARY BOUTWELL IN THE CABINET.

Secretary Boutwell made a long speech against the Administration giving aid and comfort to the movements of the politicians in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, who style themselves "Conservatives." He had no faith in the necessity of the party in Virginia, and he saw danger ahead to his party if the Administration insisted on countenancing the "Conservative" or "National Republican" party in Texas and Mississippi. He believed that the party in power is known simply as the "Republican" party, and, unless he was greatly mistaken, the so called "Conservatives" are the enemies of that party, and did not intend to support the platform on which President Grant was elected. He thought the Administration owed it to itself and to the party that put it in power to prevent pretenders, and to take no part in any of the "new movements" which might result in disaster. He thought the position of the Administration toward the "Walker party" in Virginia had been misinterpreted, and the country had been led to believe things which were not true concerning the same. He had been in communication with prominent leaders of the Republican party, both North and South, and found that they had fallen into the error of supposing that the so-called "Conservatives" of Virginia and other Southern States had received the full indorsement of the Administration, and they seemed alarmed. He counseled extreme caution, and rigid adherence to the well known principles of the party of which he and his associates had been selected as representatives. The result was that it was unanimously agreed to have the elections in Mississippi and Texas take place after the Fall elections in the Northern States, and as near the time of the assembling of Congress as possible.

THE SECRETARY AND JUDGE DENT.

It appears that Judge Dent, recently nominated by the Democracy of Mississippi, by a party of so-called "Conservative" Republicans, recently called on Secretary Boutwell, for the purpose of securing the influence of the Treasury Department in his behalf during the forthcoming canvass. The result of the interview is said to be highly amusing. The ex-rebel was decidedly spicy, the Judge insisting that he was a supporter of the Administration, while the Secretary declared that he could not consistently use the patronage of his Department for the benefit of any political organization not in full accord with the Republican party and the principles embraced in the platform adopted at Chicago, when General Grant was nominated. As the interview proceeded the parties became quite excited, and Mr. Boutwell bluntly told his visitor to mind his own business, adding that he was capable of controlling the affairs of the Department without assistance from outsiders. He added that none but those who supported the Chicago platform and were willing to support the Fifteenth Amendment, had been appointed to office in Mississippi, and finally dismissed the Judge with the information that his requests were of no avail.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.

A delegation of radical Tennesseans have arrived here to urge the administration to take a decided stand in favor of the election of Stokes for Governor of that State. Their efforts will probably be successful.

Gen. Whittlesey, late Radical Republican candidate for Congress in the Alexandria, (Va.) district, arrived here to-day. He charges that great frauds were perpetrated by the Conservatives in the recent election, and has in his possession specimens of counterfeit tickets used by that party to deceive the freedmen. They are similar to the usual style of that kind of tickets, being printed on white paper, with a large head surmounting the names of the "Walker" candidates.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

It is rumored on good authority that Judge Chase will decide in favor of a habeas corpus to release Yerger, the murderer of Crane. In fact, it is believed that this result was settled upon when it was determined to bring the case before the Court. This is to save the bill for Southern vote as Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872. Chase is further thought to have changed his views somewhat since Virginia in favor of Walker, and that he will follow with the full strength of the South. He was ready and willing to take the Democratic nomination in 1868. He declares that the Democratic party has never succeeded, but will adopt universal suffrage. This is to be the new card.

(From the New York Sun.)

The Tehuantepec Railroad.

An enterprise has recently been undertaken by a party of American capitalists, headed by our distinguished fellow townsman Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., which, though not of colossal magnitude as the Pacific Railroad, is fully equal to it in commercial importance. It is the building of the long talked of railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico. A new and favorable grant has been obtained from the Mexican Government, a company incorporated by the Legislature of Vermont, and Mr. Roberts has just signed a bond, in the penalty of $100,000 coin, for the construction, within eighteen months, of a carriage road and a telegraph line along the whole route of the proposed railroad, to assist in the location of the latter. The railroad itself is to be commenced within two years, and completed within three years more, at the option of the leagues, or about one-third, each year. It is to be a first class road in every respect, and capable of meeting all the requirements of the extensive traffic which is certain to flow over it. The point of departure of the railroad on the Atlantic side is Minatitlan, a town situated on the Coatzacoalcos river, about 15 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. This point is accessible to sea-going steamers at all stages of water, and the improvements to be made on the lighthouses to be erected, there will be no difficulty in making it available at all seasons. From Minatitlan the line takes a direction almost due south to the Pacific Ocean, which it reaches at the port of Ventosa, distant 162 miles from the Southern terminus. The summit of the road will be simply the natural level of high tide, and the severest grade will be 60 feet to the mile, and that for only twelve or fifteen miles, while for the rest of the distance the average grade will be less than 25 feet to the mile. The gauge adopted is 5 feet 6½ inches, that having been found by experience to be the most convenient. It is made of iron rails, and will be in first cost.

The Tehuantepec carriage road will have the same general location as the railroad, but will differ in being straighter, and having a total length 200 miles. It is to have a carriage-way fifteen feet wide, and the timber on each side is to be cleared away for a distance of ten feet. Ten substantial truss bridges will be required for it, besides a number of smaller bridges and culverts.

The cost of the work will be great, but not extravagantly so. It will require $100,000 for the carriage road; the grading, bridging, and preparation of the road-bed for the railroad, to take $6,000,000; the superstructure, $1,500,000 for equipment, $400,000; and the other items—engineering, surveying, station houses, and similar things—a little less than $1,000,000, making the total amount of capital necessary to be raised $8,900,000, or about $50,000 per mile for the 162 miles. What the earnings will be is still a matter of conjecture, and the promoters of the enterprise, of course, run the risk of their forecasts. They pay them in the returns for their outlay. The Panama Railroad, now nearly twenty-four years in operation, pays 12 per cent. per annum upon a capital of $7,000,000, besides a large debt of $2,000,000, and the Tehuantepec road is quite as favorably situated for business. Indeed, the distance from Liverpool to San Francisco by Panama is 5,111 miles, and by the Tehuantepec route than by the Panama route, from 700 to 1,000 miles less, and from 2,000 miles less than from New Orleans to San Francisco. And besides this, the new railroad will offer superior attractions as a commercial route than the Isthmus of Panama. But looking at the enterprise from the point of view of improvement of the facilities of intercourse between our Atlantic and our Pacific coasts, the people of the United States have a deep interest in its success, and hope that its projectors may live to serve our warmest sympathy and most earnest good wishes in its prosecution."

How Poor Young Men Get Along at Cornell University.

Recent accounts from this university demonstrate the admirable working of the plans for providing work for the students who wish to pay their own way. They receive tuition for nothing, and are expected to board and clothe themselves; and, in order that they may do this, every facility is afforded them to perform manual labor and honestly earn that support. A large number of the boys employed in the university are now paying their way at various trades and occupations. One boy holds fires and sweeps rooms in carrying on four courses of study at once, and has taken the first prize in mechanics and in German. A student from Pennsylvania makes an average of $45 a month by his trade of cane seating. He manufactures wardrobes, cabinets and bookcases. A New Jersey printer boy has started a printing office which he runs at odd hours, earning $50 monthly, and standing well up with his classes. One student is a photographer, and makes the business keep him. Quite a number work on the university farm, at a fixed price per hour, and live on their earnings. Others, not so skilled in labor, take to the lighter employments, and earn their ways, picking up stones and doing any chores that offer, and pay dividends upon their board and raiment. New buildings will soon be put up, and in their construction more will find profitable employment. No young man with good health, ready hands and a clear head—and no other should try for a college education—starves or goes naked at Cornell University.

Pittsburgh and a Southern Railroad.

The Monongahela *Republican*, taking for its text the vote of Cincinnati in behalf of the Southern railroad to Chattanooga, refers to the proposed Southern railroad from Pittsburgh as follows:

"Not long since we wrote an article showing the great interest Pittsburgh had in a Southern railroad, connecting it with Greensboro, in North Carolina, that this road would give it a complete union with the whole Atlantic and Gulf coasts—from Norfolk to New Orleans, and with every part of the interior South; that it would be nearly intermediate with the Eastern South road running through Richmond, and the Western one from Louisville to Nashville; that no opposition to it could ever be built in the future, and that it was hundreds of miles from the Eastern and Western Southern roads. Let us now ask what possible interest Cincinnati can have in a road to Chattanooga, that Pittsburgh has not in the road to Greensboro? Their manufactures are alike, and the trade between these cities and the South will be the same, with this difference that Pittsburgh would have an amount at least double that of Cincinnati. Louisville will compete with Cincinnati; there can be no competitor with Pittsburgh. Why then is it, that Pittsburgh is so indifferent to this Southern road?

Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Superintendent George F. McFarland, of Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphan Schools, has issued a circular, in which he states that the regular annual summer vacation of these schools will commence this year on Friday, July 23d, and terminate on September 2d, 1869. All the children in the schools will be sent to home to their mothers and nearest relatives to spend the vacation period. Mr. McFarland states in his circular that the system is a complete success, and that the orphans are well cared for. He expresses the hope and belief that the return of these children to their mothers and friends, and to the communities in which they previously lived, in their present improved and improving condition, will cause many people heretofore indifferent to the claims of this worthy class of State beneficiaries to acknowledge those claims, and to thank God that it was ever put into the hearts of the friends of the friendless to make such wise and judicious provision for them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes from Rome, under date of June 25th: "The Pope is wholly taken up with the subject of the Council, so that he speaks of nothing else. He has already struck a medal which is to commemorate the event, and intends to give one to each bishop. A celebrated physician here recently said the Council presented a great danger to the Holy Father, who, in his present excited state, was not equal to meeting opposition, and might have an apoplectic stroke if exposed to it. Whether under this apprehension, or on some other ground, influential persons have tonight to let the Council postponed till December, 1870, and the Italian journals assert this has been resolved upon. The general uncertainty about it is evidenced in the contracts made with the bishops who have taken apartments, the terms all requiring the payment of a month's rent in advance, to be forfeited if the Council is postponed. Nevertheless, you may be assured that the Pope, up to this time, remains firm in his determination of holding the Council next December. He is doubtless supported in his purpose by the unanimous voice of the French Government, which continues to look very favorably on the project. A few days ago the Marquis de Banneville had a long interview about it with Cardinal Antonelli, and intimated that the Emperor would be represented in the Council by M. Baroche."

A NEW STYLE OF UNARMORED FRIGATE.

The British ship Inconstant, just built at Pembroke, is a new class of unarmored frigate, which it is intended to introduce into the royal navy. Although devoid of armor plating, she is constructed of iron, sheathed with wood, and equipped, so that, with the addition of an iron ship, she combines the freedom from fouling and the security, when aground, of a wooden one. The wood casing is in three layers of planking, and the method of fastening of the ship is as follows: Edge-strips of thickish iron are riveted to the plating, and the space between them filled with wood of the first thickness of wood. The next thickness is worked over this vertically, and is fastened by bolts which screw into the edge strips, care being taken that the holes for them are not drilled right through the plating, so that there may be no chance of a leak, if by accident the wood planking should get stripped off. The third thickness is worked horizontally over the second, to which it is fastened by screw bolts, and the ship is then sheathed in the usual manner with Muntz's metal below the water-line. In order to prevent any risk of galvanic action between the Muntz's metal and the iron, marine glue, &c., is interposed between the different thicknesses of wood, and for a similar reason the bolts used for fastening the planking have been made of brass, the first instance, we believe, of the kind. Secondly, the plan has been expressed as to whether this plan is not deficient in strength, and these bolts, to a certain extent, been verified by the accident which happened to the Inconstant's rudder-frame on one of her preliminary trials. The rudder-frame should not be attached to this, as such a failure is likely to occur in a first experiment.

The Inconstant has an armament of sixteen guns, viz., ten nine-inch muzzle-loading rifle guns, two on the upper deck, two of the latter being revolving, and these latter built, we believe, on her engines, of one thousand nominal horsepower. She, we understand, will be ready in July for additional. Built, as we have already stated, chiefly for speed, she has a greater proportion of her length under water than the ordinary unarmored ship. Every inch of her bottom is covered with copper, and that the hull, which is of seven-inch plates, is of the finest iron and workingly powerful in the mental organism.

The Inconstant has a length on the water line of 280 feet, with a beam of 54 feet 6 inches, and will stand in the water 19 feet 6 inches when ready for sea, with her full complement of stores and coals on board. Her engines, of one thousand nominal horsepower, will stand in the vicinity of 5,000 additional. Built, as we have already stated, chiefly for speed, she has a greater proportion of her length under water than the ordinary unarmored ship. Every inch of her bottom is covered with copper, and that the hull, which is of seven-inch plates, is of the finest iron and workingly powerful in the mental organism.

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The Rings that Rule in Washington.

(From the 4th of July Oration of Xenia, O., by John Platt.)

Last fall a distinguished journalist sent me to Washington, with instructions to look impartially at the transactions there and tell the truth regardless of consequences, I did my best to comply with his request. I strove to lift myself above partisan considerations and acted, I believe, as a fearless and truthful man of business, who feels that something is wanted to "clear the head," and to give acuteness and working power to the mental organism.

The effect upon the system is an almost immediate sense of freshness and quickened vitality.

Sold at wholesale and retail by

RANKIN,

APOTHECARY.

44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair), above Penn, Pitt

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

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MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Government Bonds

We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 16, 1869.

Money to-day was in better supply at most of the discount places, and a good deal of paper was placed at about current rates. There is no pressure for loans, and the banks generally are able to respond more liberally to the demands of their customers. Street loans are made at from 10 to 15 per cent., and there is rather a scarcity of the proper kind of paper.

—In local stocks we find a very quiet condition of things; very light offerings of any of our prime securities are made, a nd these generally at too high a figure for purchasers.

—The gold premium was weak to-day. It was thought in New York yesterday that the influences favorable to a rise, to w.it: the firmness in rates of foreign exchange and the attendant specie shipments, have been partly neutralized by the announcement that the discount rate of the Bank of England has been reduced to three per cent. Cash gold has been in good request for deliveries on speculative sales, and holders have had their balances carried for seven to eight per cent.

—Government bonds receded slightly from the late heavy advances. Jay Cooke & Co., in their circular yesterday, remark that the buyers are very scarce on the street; and in good borrowing demand; large blocks loaning freely flat. Bonds from London come 80% in improvement to-day, this rise is due to the advance here and the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 3 per cent. But few bonds have been sold here within the last two months, and the supply of both the London and Frankfort markets has been gradually growing very small, and we look soon for some large orders, now that we are shipping half million gold a day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	120½	120⅝	120⅝
1862 5-20's	120½	120⅝	120⅝
1864 5-20's	121½	121⅝	121⅝
1865 5-20's, old	121½	121⅝	121⅝
1865 5-20's, new	120¼	120⅜	120⅜
1867 5-20's	120¼	120⅜	120⅜
1868	119½	119⅝	119⅝
10-40's	114⅝	114¾	114¾
Gold	134¼	134¼	134¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

July 15. July 16. Adv. Dec.

Gold	134¼	134¼	... 1-16
U. S. bonds, 1881	120½	120⅝	... ⅛
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	120½	120⅝	... ⅛
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	121½	121⅝	... ⅛
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	121½	121⅝	... ⅛
U. S. 10-40's	114⅝	114¾	... ⅛
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '65, 120½	120½	120⅝	... ⅛
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '67, 120¼	120¼	120⅜	... ⅛
U. S. B. new iss. 5-20's, '68, 119½	119½	119⅝	... ⅛

—The New York stock market, excepting Central and its associates, is off and weak. Various reports are in circulation concerning the amounts of the dividends to be respectively declared on the stocks of these companies when consolidated. As no precise information can be obtained on the subject, we forbear to publish the reports. The Vanderbilt stocks appear to move independently of the remainder of the list, which has been barely steady, with the principal dealings in Michigan Southern, Wabash and Milwaukee and St. Paul. In addition to the reports concerning the large dividend to be declared on New York Central, it is said there is a "corner" in the stock, and that it is in the power of the operators for a rise to advance the price to any figures they choose. The remainder of the list has been comparatively neglected, and does not sympathize with the buoyancy in the stocks named.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10:00	10:20	12:42	1:30	4:00
July 16, 1869.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	209½	209½	208⅝	209⅝	210
Hudson River	181¼	180⅝	...	180⅞	...
Harlem	144	144	...	144	...
Reading	94	93¾	...	93⅝	93¾
Mich. Central	132¼	131	...	131	...
Mich Southern	107⅛	106⅝	...	106⅞	106⅝
Illinois Central	144	144	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	104	104	...	...	104
Fort Wayne	151½	153	...	153	...
Chicago and North. St	...	80¾	...	...	...
do preferred	94¾	94½	...	...	...
Rock Island	116¼	116¼	...	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	76¾	74¾	...	...	75
do. preferred	79	...	...	...	...
Chicag. and Alton	139½	...	...	...	...
St. Paul	77½	77⅝	...	...	78
do preferred	85¾	85¾	...	...	85
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	279½	280	...	...	279
Western U. Tel	37	36¾	...	...	...
Adams Express	59¾	59¾	...	...	...
Merch U. Ex	8	8	...	...	...
American M. U. Ex	42	41	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	21¾	21¾	...	...	...
United States Ex	72	73	...	...	...

The New York *Evening Post* says:—A question has been raised before the Bond Committee of the Stock Exchange whether certain of the new Tennessee bonds signed by Governor Senter are a good delivery.

The bonds in question are dated January 1, 1867, which date is printed in the body of the bonds, and at which time Mr. Senter was not Governor. This is merely a technical matter which does not affect the validity of the bonds, but only the question of delivery under the existing rules of the Stock Exchange.

The committee have requested the holders to write to the Secretary of State of Tennessee, who will undoubtedly rectify the irregularity without delay.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, Gold, Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, July 16, 1869. }

Our general markets continue dull, and without change to note in prices from those last reported. No trade of any extent is anticipated until after harvest. As it is, it seems satisfactory to merchants.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice, well packed new apples $3 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Prime fresh roll, in cloths ₱ lb. 26c; all average packing, 24c; Western Reserve choice roll in cloths, 28c; do. in firkins and tubs, 24c; do. fair to good, 20@22c.

EGGS—Prime short straw packed per dozen firm at 22c.

APPLE BUTTER—Choice ₱ gallon 80c, and fair 50c.

BEESWAX—Pure ₱ lb 40c, and mixed with grease 30c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 48 ₱ gallon for extra No. 1, and $1 15 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm. We quote shoulders at 14½c; rib sides at 17½c; clear sides 18½c; common sugar cured hams 21½c; plain sugar cured hams 23½c; canvassed hams 26½c, dried beef 21½c; lard in tierces 20c, and in buckets 21c; do. in kegs 22c; in barrels $24 00.

CHEESE—We quote extra choice Goshen cheese at 18½c; common Goshen 17c; Hamburg 16c; Factory 15c, and cream dary 12½.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is some light inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a retail way of very choice at $3 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples ordinary 8c, and choice 12c. Peaches—halves 15@16c, and quarters 10@12c.

POTATOES—Old choice 35@40c, and new ₱ bush $1; ₱ bbl $2 50.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 90@1 95 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 7½@9c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Sales of new hay at $30@32 ₱ ton. Old hay commands $28@29 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For No. 2 coarse, mixed with 90c shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 10.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@60c ₱ lb.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage ₱ bbl, $2 00. Cucumbers $4, and new corn $8 50. Market dull.

CIDER—Pure apple cider ₱ bbl, $9.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar ₱ gallon 22c.

FLOUR—There is a fair trade doing for the season, and for choice brands the market is firm but unchanged. Low grades are dull and nominal. We quote from store good in barrels, at $5 50@5 75; choice spring in barrels $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. The Pearl Mill prices as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 70; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 60; choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $6 60; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 60, and in sacks $6 30. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80, in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50. Rye flour in quoted in store at $6 00@6 50 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@80c ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet. Red winter wheat is in fair demand at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel, as to quality, but there is very little selling above $1 35. Oats are in fair demand at 65@66c from first hands, and 68@70c from store. Ear corn is scarce at 77@80c from first hands, and 80@85c from store, as to quality. Prime yellow shelled commands readily from elevator 85@88c. Rye is quiet at $1 25@1 25 ₱ bushel. Buckwheat is nominally $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel, as to quality. Barley is entirely nominal in price.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at $1 6@1 65; Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 12½ at rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $3 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 17, 1869. }

The market yesterday was very dull. Crude oil is without change, with rather a stronger feeling. Refined is very quiet and prices are weak. The few sales reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls, July at 14½c
1,000 bbls spot (40 to 45 gravity) in boats at 14½c

Later—Thursday evening there was a sale of 1,000 bbls, S. O., July at 14½c.

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls July at 31½c
1,000 bbls September at 33c
1,500 bbls Oct., Nov. and Dec., at 33½

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 16, 10 A. M.—Closing last evening—Crude dull and heavy; bulk 16¾c; barrels 22½@23c. Refined dull and heavy at 31½@32c; spot; 33c for September.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 11 A. M.—Market quiet; prime light straw to white 33c; standard white 31½c; crude 16½c.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 16, 12 M.—Market dull, with little inquiry. Sales since this morning of 2,000 bbls at $5 70.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, PA., July 16, 11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet at about 25 Rose 92.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Antwerp quoted at 49½ francs. In New York crude 16¾c and refined 31½c. Market steady.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16—Spot 31½c; July 31½@31¾c; August 32½@32¾c; September 33c. Market quiet; prime light straw to white 33c; standard white 31½c; crude 16½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 6 P. M.—Spot 31½c; July 31½c; August 32½c; September 33c. Market dull and heavy, closing inactive and prices weak at 31½@32c.

The punctual packet Allena May, Captain Flennekin, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. Fills boat is in charge of gentlemanly and attentive officers, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J Logan	720	Waring & King	160
Pearson Oil Works	320	Fisher Bros	320
Total			1,640

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Lockhart, Frew & co. 521 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philada.

Liberty Oil Works, 159 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston *Bros*, 600 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Thos Hackett, 100 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweedile, 54 bbls ref to Warden. Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 500 bbls ref to Jack Bros, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 590 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzheimer, Koehler & Co, 597 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

B H Morgan, 100 bbls tar to G W Laird, Philadelphia.

P Lily, 50 bbls tar, to W L Holden, Maysville.

Total shipments Refined ..... 2,522 bbls
Total shipments Tar ..... 150 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Reed, Bell & Co, 80 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co, 81 bbls ref to Bostwick & Tilford, Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co, 494 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 711 bbls

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 17, 1869. }

The market during the week was not an active one, the sales being on a small scale, merely to meet the current wants of the market. Besides, most of the mills have suspended operations in order to take stock and make the necessary repairs for the Fall season. The receipts have been light by river and rail. So far as relates to prices we have but few changes to note, and those will be found under their appropriate headings.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

100 tons medium grey forge ..... $5 50—6 mos.
100 tons gray forge ..... $5—3 mos.
75 tons open grey forge ..... $7 50—4 mos.
200 tons open grey forge ..... $7 25—5 mos.
50 tons Irondale forge ..... $7 50—4 mos.
Lake Superior ore, neutral... $5 50—4 mos
65 tons mixture Salisbury and Lake Superior ore, cold short $7 50—6 mos.

Anthracite.

50 tons No 3. Anthracite ..... $36 00—4 mos.
16 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 45 50—4 mos.

Charcoal.

20 tons extra quality ..... $56 00—cash.
50 tons extra forge ..... 51 00—4 mos.
170 tons common forge ..... 42 00—cash.
50 tons mixed Juniata forge ..... 45 00—4 mos.
20 cold blast Tennessee forge ..... 49 00—4 mos.
120 tons Irondale iron ..... 51 50—4 mos.

Blooms.

20 tons iron. Juniata ..... $ 90 00—4 mos.
10 tons Saranac, Clinton, Blooms ..... 100 00—4 mos.

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON PER ERIE CANAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1869.

Canal boat Wm. Wright, Nimick & Co.	63 tons
Canal boat Monitor, Nimick & Co.	59 tons
Canal boat Magill, Nimick & Co.	69 tons
Canal boat S. M. Magill, Nimick & Co	61 tons
Canal boat Monitor, Nimick & Co.	42 tons
Total	276 tons

PIG IRON, BLOOM AND ORE RECEIPTS BY RIVER.

J. W. Sygers, Juniata	20 tons
Loomis & Collard	107 tons
Total	149 tons

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, during the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.
Bryan & Caughey, metal	Superior Mills, metal... 3
Nimick & Co, metal	Lindsay & McC., m... 2
Hallman & H., m...	
Total	8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m..... 7	Lyon, Shorb & Co, m..... 1
J Morrison, metal..... 1	
Total	9

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

McKnight, P & Co, ore... 11	Nimick & Co, blooms... 2
Coleman, Rahm & co, o.. 2	Hussey, Wells & co, o... 3
Shoenberger, H & Co, o.. 1	Park Bros & Co, o...
Brady's Bend I Co, ore... 6	Jno. Moorhead, blooms 6
Owners, ore	
Total	35

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, metal.. 21	H Woodsides, metal... 1
Total	3

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 17, 1869. }

We quote the follow prices as current in this market for Iron and Nails:

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3@3½ 4½
Horse Shoe	5
Heavy Band	4½@5
Hoop and Light Band	4½@5½
Round and Square	4½@5
Oval	4½@5½
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@5½
Boiler Iron	4½@5½
Tank Iron	4½@5½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

	American.	Charcl. Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 7	5¾	7¼
" " 18 to 24	5¾	7¼
" " 25 to 26	6¼	7¾
" " 27	6¾	8½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 25
3d " "	6 00
2d " "	7 25
20 fine " "	6 25
24 fine " "	6 25
¾ lining " "	6 00
Cinch " "	6 25
Cut Spikes " "	4 75

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00; 1¼ in, $6 25; 1½ in, $6 00; 1¾ in, $5 50; 2 in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—5c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Flooring Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Parties not to be good New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 17, 1869. }

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Marvin's card rates are given as follows:

Boston Crackers	10	Milk Biscuit	11
Wine "	9	Ginger Snaps	10
Soda "	9	Extra Pilot	9
Oyster "	8½	Almond Nute	13
Butter "	9	Fruit Crackers	13
Butter "	9	Mixed Cakes	16
Dyspepsia "	11	Spiced Jumbles	15
Lemon Biscuit	15	Sugar Jumbles	16
Cream Crackers	28	Ginger Cakes	20
Novelty "	16	Tonic Biscuit	30
Cracker Meal	8		

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 17, 1869. }

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$13 25@13 75
I C, coke	11 25@11 50
Roofing plates	12 75@13 25
Tin, ₱ lb	30c
Scraights, ₱ lb	48c
Block, ₱ lb	31c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c
Ingot Copper	27c
Ambino-Y	22c

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 17, 1869. }

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₱ lb net cash.
Braziers' Coppers	36c
Planished Coppers	38c
Flared and tapered sheets	36c
Circles under 24 inches diameter	40c
Circles 24 inches and over diam	40c
Yellow Sheathing Copper	30c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	35c
Copper bottoms	40c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 17, 1869. }

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ¾ to 3 inches	12c
Cast spring steel	12c
German spring steel	10@ 12c
Blister steel	10c
Cast plow steel	11c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First-Class Gold Bonds,

Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation.

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,

Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT,

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES L. ERIST, of New York City, N. Y.

Considering the nature of the security offered, the feasibility and assured success of the enterprise, and the certainty of immediate and ample returns from the traffic of the road, we regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market.

Government Bonds and Gold will be received at their market price in payment of these Bonds without commission.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135⅛@136.

NEW YORK, July 16—P. M.

MONEY

Money easier at 6@7 ₱ cent., the inside rate on government.

STERLING

Quiet and firm at 109⅝@110⅜.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 136⅜, and closing at 135⅛@136. There were rumors this afternoon that the shipments to-morrow would be light, and that the Treasury will sell three millions of gold next week.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened dull and lower, but closed firmer. Closing prices: Coupons 81, 1881, 120½@120⅝; do '62, 120½; do '64, 121½@121⅝; do '65, 120½@120⅝; do '67, 120¼@120⅜; do '68, 119½@119⅝; 10-40s, 114⅝@114¾.

STATE BONDS

Steady and quiet. Tennessees 56½; Virginias 61½; Georgia 82. North Carolina 66. Missouris 87½; South Carolinas 68½.

STOCKS.

Express stocks dull. Railroads lower; the Vanderbilt stocks declining 4@8 per cent. It is stated that stocks are under the control of a clique, outsiders having but little to do with them.

5:30 prices—Canton 66½; Cumberland 31½; Western Union Telegraph 36½; Quicksilver 15; Mariposa 8½; do preferred 18½; Pacific Mail 281; Boston Water 11½; Wells Fargo 21¾; Adams 59¾; American 42½; United States, 72. New York Central 210½; Erie 74; Reading, 94¼; Hudson River 181½; Michigan Central 132¼; Michigan Southern 107½; Illinois Central 144; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 108¾; Cleveland and Toledo 132; Rock Island 116¼; Northwestern, 80½; do preferred, 86½; Wabash 74¾; Fort Wayne, 153; Terre Haute 79; do preferred, 98; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾; St. Joseph, 12½.

Gold clearances, $78,400. Treasury receipts $943,564; payments $1,192,381; balance $20,055,377.

MINING STOCKS.

At Boston: Copper Falls 7½; Franklin 12; Hecla 86; Hancock 2; Minnesota 2; Quincy 28.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Weak at ⅛ off buying and part to ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—In good demand at $4 50@4 60 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer, quiet and le higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 31@1 31¼; No. 2 at $1 31@1 22½, closing at $1 30@1 30½ for No. 2, this afternoon at $1 31 for sales at $1 30 seller August.

RYE—Dull. No. 1 inactive and nominal; No. 2 quiet at 86@87c for fresh, and 74@75c for June receipts; No. 3 at 70c; rejected 65c; no grade dull and no offer; this afternoon the market was unchanged. No. 2 nominally 85c seller August.

BARLEY—Dull and weak; sales of No 2 at 66¾@66c, closing quiet at 66@66½c.

OATS—Dull and steady at $4 05 for No 1 and $1 04 for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 40@1 50 for No 2 in store.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and firm at 87½@88c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork at $24 25. Lard 18¾@19c. Dry shoulders in fair request at 12½; boxed, 13½@14c and demand for long clear. Sides in common to good cows and steers.

HOGS—Active and steady at $5 40@5 60 for fair to medium $5 75@5 95 for good to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour and wheat, none; corn, 4,000 bush; oats, 3,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; rye, none; hogs, 5,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 1,000 bush; corn, 4,000 bush; oats, 3,000 bush; barley, none; rye, none; hogs, none.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton dull. Cotton unchanged; sales 250 bales at 34½@34¾c for uplands. Flour—Receipts 7,650 bbls; flour 5@10c better, with a fair trade; 3,200 superfine state and western; 6,800 extra state; 2,000 superfine western; 6,000 extra western; 1,000 extra Ohio; 1,000 superfine Genesee; 1,000 extra Genesee; 1,000 extra Ohio; $7@7 50 for round hoop Ohio; $7@7 50 for extra; $6 50@7 for trade and family brands. Southern flour quiet at $6 50@8 50. Canada flour dull at $7 20@8 50. Rye flour firm at $5 50@6 50. Corn meal dull and unchanged; sales 300 bbls at $3 60@4 10 for Brandywine. Wheat—Receipts of wheat 36,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush at $1 06@1 07 for inferior to prime spring; $1 09@1 10 for No. 1 spring; $1 11@1 12 for No. 2 spring; $1 54 for No. 1 Chicago; $1 46 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 50@1 60 for amber Pennsylvania; $1 65 for amber Delaware; $1 63 for inferior white Indiana; $1 65@1 70 for white Indiana; $1 70@1 75 for white Genesee; $1 75@1 80 for white Michigan; $1 80@1 85 for white Canada; $1 80@1 85 for amber and white Kentucky; $1 80@1 85 for amber and white Missouri; $1 80@1 85 for white Southern; $1 80@1 85 for white Western; $1 80@1 85 for white Ohio; $1 87 for extra. Rye quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bush at 90c for Canada. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales 2,000 bush at $1 40 for two-rowed State; $1 60 for four-rowed State; $1 60 for Canada. Barley malt quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bush at $1 60@1 70. Corn—Receipts 36,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush at 77@77½c for mixed western; 78@78½c for sound do; 80c for good to choice do. Oregon flour quiet at $6 50@8 50. Rye flour quiet at $5 50@6 50. Corn meal quiet and unchanged; sales 200

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Meeting of Tavern Keepers Yesterday—The Charge of Conspiracy to be Avoided—Collection Taken Up.

The members of the Mutual Protective Society held a meeting at Turners Hall yesterday afternoon at half past three o'clock.

There were about thirty or forty tavern keepers present.

Mr. Pearson, President of the Society, called the meeting to order and stated that at the meeting held in Anderson Hall on Thursday, not more than twenty persons were present. More interest should be taken by tavern keepers in the matter. He expressed it as his opinion that no tavern keeper should make an information on his own responsibility, against any violator of the law, without having been in conference with the lawyer of the Society, who would be found every Monday between nine and ten o'clock at Senger Hall, corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue. By consulting him the charge of conspiracy could be avoided. He referred to the case of Henry Beckert, the conductor on the Wylie Street Passenger Railway, which had been brought before Alderman Neeper, and decided in favor of the society. He said it was the duty of every tavern keeper to do all he could to try to have the existing Sunday laws observed strictly. Funds would probably be needed by the Society and perhaps it would be well to collect money from such citizens as were favorable to the movement. The speaker referred to the conspiracy law, and declared that under it no suit could be brought against the Society. He said six cases in all had been brought by the Society—two against the Minersville and Oakland Passenger Railways, three against tavern keepers and one against a druggist.

Other suits that might have been brought before the different Aldermen or the Mayor did not come from the Society.

A collection of two hundred and fifty dollars to defray the expenses of the Society was then taken up.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the President of the Society.

The Allegheny Park—New Fountains.

The City Park in Allegheny is already beginning to show some of the very beautiful effects of the elaborate design, and every month, as the working season progresses, will add to its attractiveness. Mr. Davis, the City Engineer, has just completed the plans for a large fountain to be located on the West Common. The basin will be square, with bays projecting at the corners, the distance across being thirty-four feet. The outer rim, which will be of fine cut stone, will be two feet and a half above the surface of the ground, while the water level will be two feet above. The center piece will be highly ornamental, and will be twenty feet high. It will be of iron and cast in three sections. The base section will consist of large basin, supporting four sea horses with extended wings, facing each bay, streams of water gushing from their mouths. Surmounting these will be another basin supporting four water nymphs, their arms so arranged as to support a third basin into which the water from the top jet will flow. In each bay will be small fountains, the jets of which will fall into the lower basin of the centre piece. The whole design is graceful, handsome, and when completed, the fountain will be one of the finest in the vicinity. The contract for its construction has not yet been given out, but it is expected that the award will be made and work commenced within a short time.

Mr. Isaac Broome, of Allegheny, has submitted to the Park Commission a very handsome and artistic design for a drinking fountain for the Park. The design consists of a chunby little child, partially nude, holding in his arms a basin, supporting a goblet, from which the water will bubble up in a manner similar to the Davis fountain. A piece of drapery is gracefully draped over a portion of the body, and thrown carelessly over the left arm, leaving a greaterer part of the person exposed. One foot is slightly elevated, and rests upon a rock forming a base for the figure. At the back and sides are water lillies, so arranged as to give greater strength to the figure, and secret the water pipes which pass up the base. The figure will rest upon the base, and will be four feet in hight including the base. It is probable that the Commission will adopt the design, and it will add materially to the attractiveness of the grounds.

Fresh Importation of Celebrated London Chemical Preparations.

Mr. Simon Johnston, the well-known druggist of this city, whose extensive and well stocked house is at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, has just received by the steamer "Helvetia" a large and fresh importation of celebrated London chemical preparations, to which we invite the attention of our readers. Mr. Johnston has been highly successful in introducing into general favor and use these world known preparations, and has secured for their sale the sole agency in this city. The present importation embraces:

Squire's Granular Ef. Potassa, 60 lbs.
Squire's Granular Ef. Bromide Potassa, 50 lbs.
Squire's Granular Ef. Iodide Potassa, 25 lbs.
Squire's Granular Ef. Bromide Ammonium, 20 lbs.
Squire's Granular Ef. Citrate of Iron and Quinine, 25 lbs.
Squire's Granular Ef. Carbonate Littria, 10 lbs.
Rimmel's Perfumery.
Brown's Chlorodyne.
Breckwell's Skin Soap.
Cockle's Anti-Bilious Pills.
Brockedons Soda Pills.
Colman's Mustard, 2,000 lbs, in ¼, ½, 1 and 10 lb cans.

The preparations come fresh from the foreign laboratories, and can be depended on as specially inviting. The general stock of drugs, standard patent medicines, toilet articles, pure medicinal liquors, foreign and American perfumeries, and the general goods which go to make up the full line of such well conducted and first-class establishments. It is scarcely necessary in this connection to say that Mr. Johnston has so long been engaged in the drug and perfumery business as to be inseparably connected with them in the thoughts of all, to commend him as a gentleman eminently worthy public confidence and patronage.

The Ben Franklin Insurance Company.

This company, which is one of the soundest and safest of our home institutions, has just declared a cash dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, which speaks well for the care and fidelity of the officers and directors, and shows that the public are extending to it a generous support. The company was organized under the most favorable auspices, and its success was almost guaranteed from the beginning. It has been the aim of the company to do a safe business, and place the institution upon the soundest possible basis, thus giving assurance of profit to the shareholders, and security to those who hold the policies of the company. The directors are Messrs. Henry Irwin, George E. Riddle, Simon Drum, William M. Stewart, Joseph Lautner, D. L. Patterson, Jacob Frantz, J. R. Smith, Gottleib Faas, H. J. Zinkand, Charles Wilson, Jeremiah Shoenberger, Jacob Rush, Joseph Craig, and Wm. Cooper. Henry Irwin, Esq., is President, and Wm. Cooper is Office Secretary. The business office is at No. 61 Ohio street, Allegheny. We commend the institution to the business men and property owners of the country as one every way worthy of their confidence and support.

Weekly Health Report.

The Physician of the Board of Health, Whitmer Snively, M. D., reports thirty-six deaths in the City, during the week ending July 11th, of which thirteen were adults and twenty-three children. The deaths were caused from the following diseases:

Unknown, one; accident, one; apoplexy, one; asthma, one; cholera, one; gastritis, one; debility, two; cerebritis, two; pericarditis, one; hydrocephalus, two; dysentery, one; cholera infantum, six; eclampsia, two; hooping cough, one; cerebral congestion, three; cerebral irritation, one; scariet fever, two; tuberculosis, five; still born, one. Of the above there were—under 1 year, thirteen; from 1 to 2, five; 2 to 5, four; 5 to 10, one; 15 to 20, two; 20 to 30, three; 30 to 40, four; 40 to 50, two; 60 to 70, two. Males, seventeen; females, nineteen; white, thirty-four, colored, two; total, 36.

Prime Tennessee Wheat.

We were yesterday shown a sample of Tennessee wheat, of the crop of 1869, of which Messrs. R. T. Kennedy & Bro., of the Pearl Mill, Allegheny, are now receiving large consignments. The grain is not very large, but plump and full, showing a well developed and healthy growth. It makes a very superior quality of flour, and will be put upon the market in a few days. This is a sample of the first new wheat of the season, and dealers in flour will have an opportunity to test its quality in a very short time. The quantity, of course, will be limited two or three weeks to come.

GEN. PEARSON AND THE G. A. R.—At Altoona, on Tuesday, at a reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, District of Pennsylvania, resolutions were adopted highly complimentary to Gen. Pearson, A. L. Pearson, for his untiring energy and fidelity in the cause of the Grand Army in the Pennsylvania Department. An engrossed copy of the resolutions was formally presented to the General on Thursday evening, at his residence in Lawrenceville, in the presence of a "goodlie company," who were handsomely entertained by the General and his amiable lady.

A SUCCESSFUL FESTIVAL.—The fair and festival which closed on Wednesday evening in the Second Methodist (Protestant) Church, Rebecca street, Allegheny, cleared over $2,100 above expenses. This success is mainly attributable to the skill and indefatigable energy of the pastor, Rev. D. I. K. Rine. His people, too, were united and industrious, all working together with a will. This Church edifice, soon to be completed, will be one of the most handsome and commodious in the two cities. Mr. Rine's preaching and pastoral ability is equal to his tact in managing a fair. Such men are a public blessing.

FUNERAL OF A COLORED WOMAN AT THE CATHEDRAL.—A funeral took place from St. Paul's Cathedral, yesterday morning, which attracted considerable attention from the fact that the deceased was a colored woman, (Mrs. Edwards, of the Sixth Ward.) A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Nolan, and a full choir was present, with Professor Clement at the organ. A large concourse of colored persons filled the body of the church,

IN TROUBLE AT HARRISBURG.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Thursday, says: "Edward Magee and James Donnelly, hailing from Pittsburgh, were arraigned before the Mayor yesterday, on suspicion of being professional thieves. They were committed to prison to await a further hearing." It is not alleged that these men were of the "Pinkerton excursionists" to the late convention, but they were evidently *among* them.

LEG BROKEN.—On Wednesday evening a lad named John Mackrell, aged sixteen years, while crossing Penn street, at the corner of Twenty-eighth, slipped and was about to fall, and in trying to recover his equilibrium broke his right leg at the ankle. The leg had been injured two years ago, he having been run over by a car on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The boy resides with his mother near where the accident occurred.

MONEY RETURNED.—A man named John Grave, who had taken ninety dollars from a stranger from a neighboring county, at a hotel on Water street on Wednesday night, was about being arrested on Thursday by two officers, but as soon as they made their appearance he pulled out the money and handed it over to them. The owner declined to prosecute and Grave was released.

FOR SALE.—We ask the attention of our readers to the card on first page, offering for sale a desirable three-story dwelling, No. 118 Second avenue. This property is among the most available in the market, and should command a ready sale. It is well worth the attention of those in want of a house in the city.

HIS NAME.—Maherron is the name of the laborer who died of sunstroke, on Thursday, at the Point, in the First ward. He was an Irishman, and had been employed on the new Library Hall, on Penn street. Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Meeting at Mozart Hall Last Evening—Resolutions Adopted—A Candidate for County Commissioner to be Nominated.

In accordance with a call published in the city papers a Convention of the friends of the temperance cause in Allegheny county was held at Mozart Hall, Seventh avenue, last evening to take such measures as might be necessary to insure interest in the temperance cause.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Rev. John McMillan, of Allegheny, as President, and George W. Bradley and the reporters of the press as Secretaries.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Miller, after which Mr. L. S. McCandless was called upon to state the object of the meeting and said that some three weeks ago a committee to see what could be done to produce an increase of interest in the temperence cause and that committee had called this meeting.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

L. H. Eaton, C. A. Colton, and L. D. McCandless, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

During the absence of the Committee Mr. Geo. W. Bradley was called upon and made a brief speech. He said the meeting had been called to take some measures whereby interest in the temperance cause might be promoted. It was thought that it might be well to have a temperance ticket in the county and endeavor to hold the evils of intemperance in check. He spoke at some length, saying that something must be done to suppress the evil of intemperance in this county.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Colton, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The present existing laws are so badly administered and so much evaded, that it becomes a duty and privilege for all law abiding citizens to put forth efforts to cure evils of a bad administration of the law; and, *Whereas*, oft repeated experience in this and previous cities proves, before us this day as a living truth, and the great increase of tippling houses is but the great cancer that is eating, rioting and destroying the human system—a breeding pestilence that calls upon us to organize and act for the sake of suffering humanity. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Alleghony county, believing that it is a solemn duty to God and to ourselves to claim at the ballot box the election of honest men to carry out our license law), and also claim the right of protection for the passage of such laws as shall counteract the evils of the wide spread of intemperance among us, do hereby, in public mass meeting assembled,

Resolved, That we organize ourselves into a county league or convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination a suitable person as County Commissioner, to cure the evils of administration by the present "whisky court," believing that most of the voters of this county are people who wish to vote for that which is just and right.

Resolved, That we appeal to all ministers of the Gospel to unite with us in this county, and enjoin upon them to bring before their people the fact that intemperance rules not, believing that ministers hold the balance of power, which it is their duty and right to exercise at this time.

Resolved, That there be one person—a good temperance man—from each ward, township or borough of the county, to constitute an executive committee, whose duty it shall be to canvassing the county, holding temperance meetings and circulating tracts to support and a way as shall bring before the people the candidate of the temperance people of the county.

Resolved, That we call upon the people to cause to be held in the city of Pittsburgh at some convenient place a meeting to be held the first week in August next, to nominate a candidate for the office of County Commissioner.

On motion the resolutions were accepted. The vote was taken on them first and separately.

The President thought the term "whisky court" in the second resolution was perhaps not strictly proper.

Professor Eaton said he thought it was a good idea to put in nomination a candidate for the office of county commissioner. He said this was a matter that came home to every man present. Let a good man be selected and nominated. Let one be elected who would go into the office and do his duty as an honest, true American. [Applause.]

Mr. Blair said that in 1852 a ticket was nominated, and another in 1855. The last election showed an increase in strength and it would be well to have a candidate for County Commissioner nominated this year. After a while they would be successful.

The words "Whisky Court" were then stricken out and the words "County Commissioners" substituted in their place.

Mr. McMillan said that by the third resolution it was said that the ministers held the balance of power. He feared that this was not the case, and Mr. Monteith was anxious that so as to read—that the ministers be respectfully requested to co-operate in the movement.

The resolutions as amended were then adopted.

Mr. Bradley offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we now open a list of subscribers to this Committee; also, a collection of money to immediately go with energy anew into this reformation, fully believing that it is now our time to act.

Resolved, That we select Mr. Jonathan Gallagher as a suitable person to be receiver of moneys to carry on the campaign; therefore, we immediately ask of every good temperance man in this county that they send by their pastor, or nearest friend, or by letter directed to Jonathan Gallagher, Oil Merchant, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, or in person, solicits to immediately commence the campaign.

The resolutions were adopted. Pending their adoption a delegate expressed the hope that none but true temperance men would be selected, saying that the Allegheny Temperance Leagie persisted in keeping upon their official list a man who drank like wine regularly.

Mr. George Irwin was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee, with instructions to call a meeting of the Committee as soon as practicable, and fill all vacancies on the Committee.

Mr. Bradley made a brief speech, urging that those interested in the cause contribute money for the campaign.

Mr. Colton stated that there was a collection taken up at a Temperance convention held in this city some three years ago, and nine dollars and sixty-nine cents was realized. There were four dollars and sixty-nine cents was paid to the Janitor and the remaining five dollars was starting another campaign.

On motion, adjourned.

Pittsburgh Firemen Abroad.

The following is rather severe on our firemen as a body, but when we inform our contemporary of the Cleveland *Herald* that the company referred to has been disbanded, we trust it will give our fire boys the credit of not being all "dead beats:"

"At the time of the tournament, last fall, the noted Pittsburgh firemen were quartered at the Colton House, Sandusky, where they ran up a bill of seven hundred dollars, which they did not pay, and which Mr. Colton has not seen in any way shape or form since. The firemen of Sandusky, with a spirit in commendable contrast with the meanness exhibited by their Pittsburgh visitors of a year ago, propose a grand steamboat excursion from that city to the Canada shore, on or about the 1st of August, the proceeds of which is to be devoted to cancelling this claim which the Pittsburgh chaps honestly owe. Let the knowledge of this affair be circulated around, so that all people may see and appreciate the necessity, whenever Pittsburgh firemen indulge in visiting, of passing a hat around for the benefit of the victims of misplaced confidence in their integrity and honor."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of John Kirdy, indicted for embezzlement, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor, Wm. De Lashing, to pay the costs.

Samuel Moore, Samuel Mack and James Miller were tried for the larceny of three pieces of rope. Verdict of not guilty.

John Frank was tried for larceny and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

W. H. Parsons pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses—Geo. W. Broch, prosecutor—and was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county jail.

A verdict of not guilty was rendered in the case of John S. Jones, indicted for larceny.

John Law was also acquitted on an indictment for larceny and receiving stolen goods from the Pennsylvania railroad. Verdict of guilty of larceny.

Wm. and Annie Schettler were arraigned on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery, Mary Schettler prosecutrix. The prosecutrix, a little girl about twelve years of age, who it appears was adopted by the defendants, is alleged was beaten and abused in a terrible manner. Verdict of guilty.

Important Revenue Seizures.

Thos. H. Davis, Esq., United States Revenue Collector for the Twenty-second District, yesterday seized at the Penn Handle depot twenty barrels of whisky, shipped from Cincinnati by Mills, Johnson & Co., successors of S. N. Pike & Co., on account of informality in the branding of the barrels. The same officer also seized twenty-three barrels of vinegar shipped hither by George Engeke, of No. 213 South Fifth street, Columbus, Ohio. Of the latter ten barrels were found in the hands of commission merchants and thirteen were seized at the depot. The cause for the latter seizure was that the vinegar was contained in old whisky barrels, which bore distillery stamps of "tax paid," but which were not cancelled. The car by which the vinegar was brought to the city belongs to the Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central, and it was also attached.

National Reform.

The Mahoning *Courier* has the following: "We learn that there will be a public discussion in New Castle, Pennsylvania, on the subject of National Reform, between Rev. Dr. Junkin, of that place, and Prof. J. R. W. Sloane, D.D., of Pittsburgh. They will probably be assisted by Rev. Mr. Cowden and Rev. A. M. Milligan. The occasion of the debate was a challenge by Dr. Junkin to and accepted by Dr. Sloane. It will begin on Tuesday, 20th inst., probably at two o'clock P. M. The disputants are all men of superior ability and experience, and the public expectation of an interesting and important discussion is quite high."

THE PANHANDLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Thomas Ruberry is the name of the stone mason who was injured on the Panhandle Railroad, near Painter's Mill, Monongahela Borough, on Thursday afternoon. He resides on Wylie street, in this city. In addition to having his left leg broken in two places, he sustained an injury to the spine, of a severe character.

RETURNED.—The following Pittsburgh delegates to the Baltimore Seengerfest have returned: Wm. F. Kyser, A. Krepps, Peter Kolbecker, Prof. Kropp, Ernest Rosah, Wm. Holtzheimer, and Joseph Dierstein.

NEW ENGINE.—The Friendship fire company of Allegheny, are expecting in a few days a magnificent new engine from the Amoskeag works. The cost of the engine is estimated at $4,500.

TAVERN KEEPERS MEETING AT ANDERSON HALL.—There was a meeting of English Tavern Keepers at Anderson Hall, Thursday, but no business of importance was transacted.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find an excellent quality of cutlery for sale and warestore of J. M. Fahnestock, No. 56 Wood street. See card in another column.

WE are indebted to Wm. Bingham, Jr., ship agent, for a late copy of the London *Mail*.

Public Amusements.

CIRCUS.—Charley Noyes' Crescent City Circus, with the famous boy rider, Wooda Cook, is to visit this city next week. There is no more able manager of circus than Mr. Noyes, and we look for a first class equestrian entertainment under his direction.

MUSEUM.—Major Burnell continues to have everything his own way at the Museum, as his is the only place of amusement in the city. The Museum is an instructive place to visit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We hear it rumored that Annie and Joe Sefton propose to give one week's theatrical entertainments at the Academy of Music. In the meantime they are refitting Washington Hall, Wheeling, for a permanent place of amusement.

WINDOW BROKEN.—Some maliciously disposed person threw a stone at one of the large show windows in Putnam & Adams' gents furnishing store, No. 72 Fifth avenue. A young man named Birmiller was arrested and locked up for a hearing on a charge of having thrown the stone.

Henry Ward Beecher on Clothes Wringers.

After a constant use of the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER for more than four years in my family, I am authorized by the "powers that be" to give it the most unqualified praise, and pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of housekeeping.

Opera House Music Emporium.

We have been given to understand that the indefatigable proprietors of this mammoth establishment have just closed a contract with the celebrated piano manufacturers, Dunham & Sons, New York, by which the Messrs. Hoffman & Hale will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of this celebrated make of pianos. The pianos of Messrs. Dunham & Sons' are so well and favorably known throughout the United States that we feel it unnecessary at present to speak of their many decided points of excellence. Suffice it to say, that the Messrs. Dunham & Sons are the inventors of *all the most important improvements* in piano manufacturing. The senior member of the firm has been engaged in the manufacturing of pianos for forty years, and by his untiring energy, his honorable and straightforward business character and his great reputation as a first-class piano manufacturer, has acquired a colossal fortune. At present is said to be the wealthiest piano manufacturer in the United States. The Messrs. Hoffman & Hale are also sole agents for the celebrated pianos of Marshall & Wendell, New York; Lyon & Healy, New York, and Haliet & Davis, Boston, and exclusive agents for the great Leuto Organ with the Independent Sound Box. The *only Organ manufactured* which is entitled to the name, being so constructed that in *power* and *quality of tone* the Leuto Organ equals the pipe, and the price is so small that it is within the means of all to have one of these beautiful Organs. The prices range from $100 to $1,000. The Messrs. Hoffman & Hale are also very extensive importers of musical merchandise, being associated with some of the largest German manufacturers. Their facilities are such that in their particular line of business they cannot be undersold even in New York. Having by far the largest business room in the city and hall, they have an immense stock of goods on hand as well as new goods constantly arriving. Purchasers in this line of goods will do well to call on the Messrs. Hoffman & Hale and examine their great and general variety of musical merchandise. The energetic proprietors of this mammoth emporium have just issued a very fine catalogue of thirty-six pages giving a full description of their different pianos and organ agencies as well as a complete list of small instruments, strings, &c., with the wholesale prices of each article affixed. These catalogues were published for the exclusive benefit of Messrs. Hoffman & Hale's numerous wholesale customers, and 2,000 of these catalogues have already been distributed. Dealers of musical instruments in town and country not having received a catalogue will receive one by sending free on application to Messrs. Hoffman & Hale; Opera House Music Store, No. 60 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

A Family Want Supplied.

The American Button Hole and Overseaming Family Sewing Machine is, comparatively speaking, a new machine, having been but recently introduced into the market. Nevertheless, it has attained a popularity in the families and manufacturers of the oldest machines before the public which can be proud of. This fact is accounted for owing to the excellent merits of the machine which, the public appreciating, have in invariably taken the first rank of those offered for purchasing. The company manufacturing it therefore find it necessary to double the facilities it was six months ago. The machine is adapted to a wide range of work, and is said to be equal to the heaviest piece of woolen goods. It is noiseless in its working, operated in the most simple manner possible, and performs the work in such a style that the closest scrutiny fails to betray any defect. Sales are daily effected saying that no household is complete without it. The machine is, as we said the simple truth; but with one of the American Button Hole and Overseaming machines, the burthen of sewing is lessened and additional comfort and pleasure is given to the family circle. Therefore for a person to sit down to one of these machines and make a garment, in comparatively little time it would require hours to make it by hand. Mr. Alex Espy, No. 12 Fifth Avenue, is the Agent in this City, and he will be glad to give pleasure in explaining it to customers, in addition to which instructions regarding its operations will be given by those employed for that purpose. To all intending purchasers of a family sewing machine we recommend them to call on Mr. Espy, as his prices are within the reach of all, and we are sure none will turn away, after having once examined the machine.

First-Class Pictures.

Beyond question the photographs taken by B. L. H. Dabbs, No. 64 and 66 Sixth street, are superior to anything of the kind manufactured West of the Mountains. The fidelity and truthfulness of the likenesses taken are so rare that all admirers of art are astonished, and we cannot help but add our word of praise to the fame of Mr. Dabbs. His fame and popularity as both first-class and we candidly question if a photographer in the city has either the skill or the appliances to make a picture like he can. His prices are reasonable, his work among the best, and his artists fully proficient in the business. We cordially commend Nos. 46 and 48 Sixth street to the public, satisfied that they will procure pictures that cannot be equaled.

Carriages and Buggies and Where to Get Them.

At the carriage repository of Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue, one of the largest and most varied assortments of buggies and carriages ever offered to the people of Western Pennsylvania may now be seen. The stock is all new and reliable one, and possesses peculiar facilities for turning out work adapted to this section. Of late the best of material in the construction of vehicles and employ the best hands. They likewise employ the best class of work, which they are enabled to dispose of at as low figures as can be found anywhere. They have always on hand a large assortment of second hand carriages of various makes. Those in need of anything in the carriage line should visit this factory and examine the stock.

Sale of a Suburban Residence.

The beautiful suburban residence of G. K. Flower, at Hazelwood, together with some building lots, will be sold at auction. The nine rooms, with three acres of highly improved ground, will be offered at auction on Monday, J. P. M. The fine orchard of fruit, the flowing spring, the outbuildings, and the large and roomy residence, covered with lattice porches, are attractions which should induce many of our readers to attend the sale. The P. C. & Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will enable parties to examine the premises prior to the sale. See advertisement elsewhere.

A Correspondent Wants to Know

What kind of a broom the young lady in the novel used when she knocked back the ringlets from her classic brow. We don't know, and shouldn't answer if we did. We only understand that Hoffman & Hale's numerous wholesale customers, and 2,000 of these catalogues have already been distributed. Dealers of musical instruments in town and country not having received a catalogue will receive one by sending free on application to Messrs. Hoffman & Hale; Opera House Music Store, No. 60 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

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Sabbath School Libraries.

And Helps for Teachers. The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of the most recent publications. No. 113 Third avenue, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. F. G. Reineman. s*tf*

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. s*

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Summer Perils—How to Escape Them.

It will not do to trifle with the health in hot weather. Vigor oozes through the skin at every pore, and it is by physical exertion that unhealthy influences can be baffled and repelled. The vital elements are evaporated in perspiration. Intense heat converts a man into a well-acting pump, and the nutritious blood is pumped out of him as derived from the well-springs of life within him. There is great need, therefore, that these sources of physical strength should be in a condition to bear, without danger or inconvenience, the extraordinary drain. If they are not in such a condition the individual becomes languid and low-spirited.

The main thing is to keep the digestive apparatus in good working trim; for if the stomach, the purveyor of the system, does its duty thoroughly, the blood, the nerves, the brain and the nervous system, being duly nurtured, will be likely to do theirs. In view of these facts, it is manifest that a powerful and wholesome vegetable tonic like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is especially required at this enfeebling season. It is the most admirable of all correctives and invigorants, and for this reason: It does not overstimulate the system. The proportions of aperient, tonic and stimulating components are so judiciously graduated, that the processes of invigoration and purification go on simultaneously, and no undue excitement is created in the circulation or the brain. All unmedicated drinks, however pure, excite the pulse and the nervous system. Their exhilaration is but temporary, and when it passes off the physical and mental depression they were employed to remove returns in an aggravated form. But this is not the case when HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are taken as a stomachic and nervine. The medical herbs, roots and gums with which they are impregnated, neutralize the exciting principle of the rye spirit which forms their basis, and which is in itself the most wholesome of all the varieties of alcohol.

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